The Administration's Attitude on the Coban Question Criticised in the House sentative Norton of Ohio Declares That the 855,000,000 Bill Was a War Measure. WASHINGTON, March 16.-Gen. Grosvenor's declaration that the President has no plan look ing to the early adjournment of Congress, and has no desire that it adjourn at one time rather than another, was the most interesting if not

important contribution to a miscellaneous discussion that occupied five hours of the time of the House to-day under the freedom permitted In Committee of the Whole on a general approprintion bill. Several Democrats criticised the Administration's attitude toward and its action upon the Cuban question, and one of them, Mr. Cochran of Missouri, said that men who were ritally interested in the movements of the stock ticker were nearer to the official ear and their influence more potent than the united demand of the voice of the American people. In order avoid yielding to that demand the law had been violated and the facts of history denied.

Mr. Cochran spoke of the reported arrangement for a speedy adjournment of Congress, which led Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio to say:

"I want to call the attention of the House to the singular anxiety manifested in regard to the rumors current in the country that somebody has organized a scheme to take the House of Representatives by the throat and send it nome; to abolish the independence of the Senate, and proceed to the adjustment of all national complications without consulting the representatives of the people. Now, gentleman will bear in mind one or two things, I think his anxiety will be set at rest. One fact for him to remember is that the Congress of the United States is an independent body, and there is no power on earth to put an end to its sessions without its own will, excepting the Constitution of the United States, and that will give this House of Representatives, in my opinion, a much longer term than the Cuban controversy will be in existence. I speak with some hesitation on this point, because I have discovered within the last two or three days that there is some doubt about my having any independent existence of my own in this world. Every time I have spoken some newspaper has said that I was speaking from somebody, and my own identity has been substantially lost. [Laughter.] I want to say that I know no more about these matters than does any other man in the United States with average intelligence. But the suggestion that the President of the United States has fixed a date for our adjournment, or that he wishes to fix a date, or that he has in his mind any desire that this Congress shall adjourn at one time more than another, is absolutely without undation, and to my mind simply ridiculous in the bargain."

Mr. Norton of Ohio, in advocating the passage of the Boutelle bill for the relief of the rivors and victims of the Maine disaster. said: "I am heart and soul in favor of that bill, and I am in favor of every amendment that may perfect and liberalize it in the interest of those left behind those who have gone by the hand of treachery.'

Warming up to the subject, Mr. Norton continued, with increasing emphasis and vehe-"I wonder why men on the Republican side of the House have been so long silent under the outcries and indignities heaped upon this Government and upon our flag. I wonder why the

Government and upon our flag. I wonder why the Maine was ever sent into Havana harbor. The soily reason I have over heard was that it was the act of a friendly nation toward another equally friendly. Why, no toot of water or land over which the Spanish flag has ever floated has ever heen for one hour triendly to the American Government. [Applause.] This bill revives recollections that ought to bring the flush of shame—yes, of humility, mortification, remores and anger—upon the checks of every American who sits upon this floor."

Mr. Norton reviewed the Virginius affair of 1873, which, he said, was settled by a compromise that would be a stain and blot upon the escutcheon of the United States for a thousand years. "Why was this done?" he asked. "The same reasons prevailed them which prevail now. Hore the President of the United States. He is a son of Ohio, and I know that, left to himself, he would exercise his judgment, his bonesty, his patriotism as perhaps no other man in my country would do. But left as he is with a cloture drawn about him that would require the strength, the courage, the genius of a god to surmount, he, too, must take the position of Grant and Fish and see humility and disgrace perch upon our banner while silence reigns over the land with regard to the protection of our honor." [Democratic appliause.]

Mr. Norton referred to the action of the

to the protection of our honor. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Norton referred to the action of the House the other day, which he called a surrender of the rights of Congress by voting to the President an emergency rund of \$50,000,000, as beyond any similar act in the history of Congress. "If war was not upon us," he insisted, "then we had no right to make that appropriation, it is upon us, or ought to be; and if the let the President give to this House, his condidence in return for ours. beyond any similar act in the history of congress. "It was was not upon us," he insisted. "then we had no right to make that appropriation. It is upon us, or ought to be; and if it be, let the President give to this House his confidence in return for ours, and show us why this emergency exists. None of the councils that may be guiding our nation, saving its life and honoring our fing, ever came across the aisle that divides the parties in this House. I say to the Republicans, we have been and are ready to go forward, and when you prate of the unanimity of the South, the North, the East, and the West, we want unanimity on this floor also, and that you shall stretch your hand across the aisle to us. Then we will march in front of that Speaker's chair and demand, what we ought to have had, free speech and the free right of search into the dangers of our Government, and that we may know and ask of the President. What of the hour?"

Mr. Norton was cut off by the fall of the Chairman's gavel and asked consent to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. Perkins of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and peculiarly responsible for the composition of the Record, said: "The gentleman scenus to be in an informatory state of mind. But [reflecting] I suppose he will have calmer moments. I think I will not object."

Speeches in favor of the annexation of Hawaii were made by Mesers. Adams of Pennsylvania and Berry of Kentucky, and one against it by Mr. Williams of Missiasippi.

The bill before the committee was the Post Office Appropriation bill, and some time was consumed in a discussion of the use of the pneumatic tube system in the postal service. It was opposed by Mr. Love of Missiasippi, a member of the Committee on Post Office sand Post Rodos, and by Mr. Fowler of New Jersey, and advocated by Mesers. Mahany of New York and Lents of Ohio.

The provisions of the Post Office bill were discussed for an hour or so, with an occasional

The provisions of the Post Office bill were dis-

cussed for au hour or so, with an occasional reference to Cuba.

The committee rose at 5:10 P. M., and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

TONS OF FOOD FOR OUBA.

Quantities of Corument and Hacon Shipper to Havana-More Help Norded.

Mr. Hlopsch, a member of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, now in Havans, cabled the committee in New York yesterday of the imperative need of the immediate shipment of 500 tons of kiln-dried cornmeal, fifty tons of bacon, and ten tons of codfish. The committee immediately secured the cornmeal, which will go forward by Ward line steamers City of Washington, sailing to-day, Seneca, sailing Saturday, and the Soanish-American steamer Santo Domingo, sailing Sunday. Mr. Klopach further advises the committee that 200 tons of food are needed in Hawana every wick, and requests the committee to make shipments to that extent. The shipments will be made, and the committee calls for the assistance of the generous people of the country in the way of donation of money, cornneal, bacon, lard, codfish, potatoes, and other staple foods. It is the intention to send, as heretofore, between 100 and 200 tons each week, to be distributed at Santiago, Clenfuegos, Matinzas, and Sagua.

The new Consul for Clenfuegos, William T. Fee, visited the Central Cuban Relief Committee to-day, by request of the Secretary of State, and will leave immediately for his post, arriving there about the middle of April. Distribution of supplies is now being made at that consulate by Red Cross agents. ish-American steamer Santo Domingo, sailing

THINK THAT SPAIN WILL PAY.

Board of Trade of Massachusetts Says the People Are Opposed to War.

Boston, March 16 .- The Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon at the Parker House complete arrangements for the convention and banquet of representative Massachusetts business men at the Hotel Vendome on March 22. It passed resolutions regarding the present 22. It passed resolutions regarding the present var situation, congratulating the country on the stand taken by President McKinley and Secretary Long, approving the \$50,000,000 appropriation of Congress, but declaring their Lefet that neither the Spanish nor the United States press represents the great voice of the people, and that the great role of the women of both nations are utterly opposed to war, and that if it is found that Spanis is in any way implicated in the recent Maine horror, she will be willing to make ample amends.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

Getting the Best Material by Rejecting 50 Per

WASHINGTON, March 16.-Enlistments of sea men and marines are not progressing as rapidly as the navy officials expected, considering the enormous number of applications received to enter the service. There are hundreds who have applied, and the recruiting stations report that men present themselves as fast as the Medical Board can examine them and the line officers pass on their qualifications, but owing to rigid requirements fully 50 per cent, are retected. With the collatments made in the las ten days, it has not yet been possible to secure full crews for either the Minneapolis or Columbia, and unless there is an unexpected rush of good material neither of these vessels will have its full complement until next Tuesday. To-day a batch of twenty-five seamen was sent to League Island for the cruisers, and on Monday next 100 more are to be forwarded who, with those now on board, will complete

who, with those now on board, will complete the crews. Then the twin figers will leave for Hampton Roads and join the Brooklyn and become part of the flying squadron. Commander Hemphill, who has charge of the enlistment branch of the Navy Department, is confident that the navy will experience no difficulty in securing all the seamen it may require, and those of the best material at hand. He says that every man now enlisted is well equipped and capable of going aboard ship without preliminary training. The mechanics will is of a high order of intelligence.

equipped and capable of going aboard ship without preliminary training. The mechanics will be of a high order of intelligence.

From the special board now in the South engaged in selecting machini it and seamen comes word that applications are being received and men enrolled in considerable numbers. So successful has the board been that it remained at New Orleans longer than was contemplated. From there it will proceed to Galveston, thence to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities. In each place the board expects to enlist a number of men, who will be forwarded at once to the receiving ship at New York for practical instruction before being assigned to sea duty.

This morning Col. Hegwood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, left for the North to hurry along enlistments of men for guards on vessels. He has authority to increase the number by along enlistments of men for guards on vessels. He has authority to increase the number by 473, and so far about 100 have been enlisted. Recruiting stations at Boston, Brooklyn, and League Island report applications in large numbers, and the material presented is of a higher average than usual. It is the purpose of Secretary Long to expedite the enlistments and to have available in a few weeks at least 2,000 men. Of this number 200 are demanded to fill out crews of vessels in commission, and the same number for the four vessels placed in service afficague, island last week. The Newark, Charleston, and Philadelphia will require at least 1,000 more.

AMMUNITION IN FORT MIFFLIN. Powder and Projectiles Ready for the Warships at League Island,

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.-Projectiles and powder for the cruisers Columbia and Minnepolis and the Miantonomoh and Katahdin at League Island are now stored with magazines at old Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. There are said to be 1,000 tons of projectiles and 200 tons said to be 1,000 tons of projecties and 200 tons of powder in boxes, cans and bags there, embracing cartridges for small arms and those used in rapid fire guns. The work of loading ammunition on the cruisers will begin next week. In addition to the ammunition for the vessels there is a quantity of projectiles in the storehouses. These range from the smallest, only a few inches in length, to the giants, measuring four feet in height and one foot across. These are, of course, only for use on such battleships as the lowa. When the ammunition for the vessels at League Island is taken away next week there will be comparatively little left in the storehouses, and a large consignment of powder is daily expected from the Dupont Powder Works.

Nineteen more men from the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, arrived at League Island today, and after being received on board the Richmond were, with the eighteen or twenty recruits obtained in this city yesterday, assigned to the Columbia and Minneapolis. At present each of the cruisers has on board about 225 men, or scarcely half a crew. It was said today that to help fill up the ships 115 of the older apprentices from the training ship Essex have been detailed for service on both vessels. of powder in boxes, cans and bags there, em-

FORTIFYING DUTCH ISLAND. Work in Placing the Hig Gune in Position Go

DUTCH ISLAND, March 16,-Dutch Island is approaching a fortified condition, and upon it will depend the defence of the main channel to Providence. The emplacements are nearly completed, the disappearing gun carriages are on the ground, but not assembled, and the big rifles of many miles' range and great penetrathe emplacements from the wharf.

the banks of earth in front of the fifty-six feet the banks of earth in front of the fifty-six feet of concrete which walls up in front of the three guns and down deep in which is the ammunition. Ordnance Sergeant Morrill, a colored man, is the sole garrison at present. He is keeping a sharp eye for invaders, strangers being looked upon ta enemies, and inspector Johnson is doing duty as an inner guard, so that it is impossible to approach the fortifications and difficult to set foot on the island.

The new guns will be placed on the highest part of the jisland, back from the lighthouse,

part of the island, back from the lighthouse but the embankment thrown up in front of hem will hardly be discernible from a distance. A little distance off to the southward and west-A little distance off to the southward and west-ward there are now pointing off toward the sea three old 15-inch pieces of the smooth bore pat-tern surrounded by light earthworks. On the north end of the laland, quite hidden even from close inspection, is a mining casemate. At present there is little in the way of barracks, the contractor having had to throw up a shed to quarter his men.

IN HONOR OF LIEUT, JENKINS. The President Writes a Letter Approving

PITTEBURG, Pa., March 16 .- W. L. Scott, who suggested the erection in Allegheny of a monument to Lieut. Jenkins, killed on the battleship Maine, wrote a letter to President McKinley telling him of the plan, which is meeting with success. Mr. Scott received the following answer to-day:

swer to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINOTON, March 12, 1898.

My Drar Sin: Your letter of the 9th inst. is
received. I am glad to note that your city
intends to honor the memory of Lieut, Jenkins,
So laudable a purpose should receive the cordis,
encouragement of every patriotic citizen. I sincarely trust the movement may be successful.
Thanking you for your kindly wishes for my
welfare, I am sincerely yours,
WILLIAM MOKINLEY.

Mr. W. L. SCOTT, Allegheny, Pa.

PORTIFFING CHARLESTON.

Four Carleads of Ammunition Now Stored on Sullivan's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.-Four carloads of ammunition for use in the big forts on Sullivan's Island were received here to-day. The shipment consists of 8, 10 and 12 inch projectiles and powder. The packages were transferred to the island and stored away in the magarines. Another supply of ammunition is ex pected to arrive here to-morrow.

Arrangements are being made to sink torpedo Arrangements are being made to sink torpedo mines in the Charleston harbor. Some of the material needed for this work has already been received. The work on the fortifications is being rushed. The day and night forces are getting over the ground rapidly.

Many of the heavy guns have been mounted and are ready for action. It is said that orders reached here to-day from Washington to waste no time in setting the forts in shape for emergencies. The garrison will receive an addition of troops from St. Augustine this week. Other troops have also been ordered here from the West.

Buty on Cattle Increased in Cuba. MOBILE, Ala., March 16.-Through Spanish Vice-Consul Morague notice was given to-day o shippers of cattle cargoes to Cuba from this port that the import duty had been increased \$5 a head of all stock irrespective of size. There a nead of all slock irrespective of size. There has been an extensive trade from Mobile to Havana in beef within the last few months. Shippers say that revised tariff will kill it, as beef costs too much now in the Cuban capital even for middle classes to nurchase. The steamship Nicarsgua left to-night with 400 head of small catele. If she reaches Havana before Saturday the increased duty will not affect her cargo.

A Present of \$6,000 to Uncle Sam.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, March 16,-The American colony of this city has subscribed \$6,000 cash and has offered the amount to the United States Government as a contribution in the event of a war with Spain.

One Night to Denver. A maguificently equipped train has been placed in service between Chicago and Denver, via the Chicago. Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, making the fasticest schedule ever maintained between those points. This train, "The Colorado Special," leaves Chicago 10:00 A. M. daily, arriving benver 1:30 the following afternoon. For full information admires H. A. Gross, General Eastern Agent, Northwestern Line, 461 Broadway, New York.—Ads. SPAIN'S CRUELTY IN CUBA

IT INCREASES WITH OUR EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERENS.

centlag the Prosident of Political Bottva in Wishing to Relieve the Starving-Say the Patriots Are Solely to Blame for the Borrible Fate of the Victims-Batty Scone

HAVANA, March 16, via Key West.-While the merican Government and people increase their efforts to relieve the awful famine among the Cuban reconcentrados the Spanish Government and people increase their cruelty.

The Spanish authorities here, as well as the ncompromising newspapers of the Conservative party, do not conceal their belief that Pres ident McKinley has political motives to sub-serve in the interest he is showing in the humans efforts to check the ravages of starvation in Cuba. "Why do you not call attention," said the

Press Consor the other day to THE SUN cor espondent, "to the fact that every particle of food given to the reconcentrades is labelled, 'special gift from the United States'!" The correspondent answered that the food

vas, in fact, the gift of Americans. Then the Spanish official said: "Certainly it is, but Mr. McKinley wishes the

Cubans to know it in order to win sympathy here for his dreams of annexation." According to the Weylerist newspaper, El Correo, the reconcentrados are enemies of Spain who deserved their fate. "The men," El Correo sys, "are loafers, the women prostitutes, and

the children worthy offspring of such people."

Nothing can be more unjust than these cruel words. All the unfortunates who are now dy ng in the streets of Havana and of every other Spanish city and town in the island were country laborers and farmers, whose homes were surned by the Spanish columns and whom the Spaniards herded in the towns at the point of the bayonet. They were able to live by their toll before Weyler came to Cuba. they have nothing on earth but what American charity gives them. In the majority of cases even this charity comes too late. Poor romen and children deprived of food for several days are in such a state of weak that their stomachs cannot digest food if it is not given to them in very small quantities at a time. But at the sight of the loaves of bread, the portions of meat, and the canned food offered to them by the American agents they madly rush forward to clutch them, and many die very soon after eating the food that was meant to save them.

The correspondent has witnessed one of the most pathetic of sights. It was on one of the sidewalks in the broad Galiano street, Havana, and just in front of the manufon of one of the wealthiest Spanish residents, a man who has paid \$1,000 for his seat at the gala performance that will be held at the Tacon Theatre to raise funds to buy a new cruiser for the Spanish Navy The porter, a rough Spaniard from Asturias wearing the blue trousers of the Spanish volunteers, gared from the door laughing and He was looking at a hapless won emaclated by famine, with a baby at her exhausted breast and a child of about 5 years dying on her lap. A melancholy around her looking in despair at the dying child. A Spanish woman, living in a furniture store near by, came across the street and offered the at her and said in a whisper: "It is too late." Just at that moment the child expired.

Scenes like this happen every day, and in almost every street of this city. Senator Proctor can tell of the horrible spectacle he wit nessed at Matanzas. Before his eyes three persons died of starvation-a man 60 years old, a woman, and a child. They had reached the point where neither science nor charity could save them. Senator Proctor was horror-stricken. His first act after return ing to Havana, as already cabled to THE SUN, was to give a check for \$1,500 to Miss Clara Barton. Whenever he was asked about his experience in Matanzas the Senator's face showed the profound impression made on him by what he witnessed there.

Two days ago a young Cuban lady entered the fashionable Café Europa in Aguiar street to take some luncheon. A child of 8 years, a living skeleton, approached her to ask for alms. She did not see the child till she heard the swish of a whip and heard the little one shrick A Spanish cavalry officer, dressed in what they call the "honorable Spanish uniform," had whipped the child, amid the laughter and approbation of several of his fellows.

"Go to beg of the Yankees," he said, while

the child ran into the street covered with blood. The young lady dared not protest. Fearing from the "chivalrous" Spaniards, she left the place immediately.

The Cuban population is disappearing so rapidly that in a few months there will be no Cuban people outside of the more well-to-do classes, who have resources upon which to live in the

The fact that the Spaniards, who alone are reponsible for the terrible situation created by Weyler, now endeavor to throw the responsibility upon the Cuban revolutionists is eloquent evidence of the distortion of the Spanish mind. El País and La Discusion here endeavor to convince the Cubans in arms that the spread of famine is due to their stubbornness in continuing the war, and the result of the concentration of the people ordered by Weyler, which is only a cause of deeper hate among the Cubans against Spain, is used as an argument to propose to them to surrender and accept autonomy

Gen. Blanco has suggested to several Spanish ladies that they address to the Cubans in arms a petition to accept autonomy in the name of humanity. But this sophistry is so evident that even though Spaniards, very few women have signed the document.

LONGSTREET'S ARDOR RISES. The General Says He Is Ready to Fight Even

Now for the Country. ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.-Gen, Longstreet,

the veteran of two wars and United States Rail' road Commissioner, replying to a letter of Co. D. A. Russell, a former staff officer, declares his willingness to lead his old followers to Cuba or

willingness to lead his old followers to Cuba or to command them in the defence of the coasts. He says:

"If the time should ever come when the Government should call for our friends to enlist, you may rely upon it. I will go with you and do my best with you. My service and sword are at my country's call, and I am as ready to respond as I was as a young Licutenant in 1846. I feel the martial ardor of my youth and the blood flows faster and the pulse beats quicker at the thought of the cannons' roar and the muskets' snapping."

JETT DOESN'T EXPECT WAR. The Illinois Congressman Gives Bis Views on Cuban Affairs.

CINCINNATI, March 16.-Representative T. M. Jett of Springfield, Itl., member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was in Cincin nati to-day, leaving at noon for Washington.

"I feel sure that the Board of Inquiry will report the last of this or the first of next week that the Maine was blown up from the outside by Spaniards, but not with the knowledge of by Spaniards, but not with the knowledge of the Spanish Government. The United States will demand indemnity. I do not believe there will be a war, unless Spain shall begin it, being forced by the Weyler element. The Sagasta people are for peace and will agree to indemnity. Cuba's freedom will result from the tangle. We have proved to all nations what we can do and that we are a united people. Congress will ad-journ about May 1."

Louisiana Asks for the Name of One of the New Brazilian Cruisers

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.-The New Orleans Progressive League telegraphed the President o-day requesting that one of the recently purchased Brazillan cruisers be named Louisiana or New Orleans. Senator McEnery and Con-gressman Mcyer, who are members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, have been telegraphed to on the subject.

Henry Williams, the negro cook of Capt. Signsee of the lost battleship Maine, arrived yesterday from Key West on the Mailory line steam-ship Leona. He was blown from the Maine by the explosion which wrecked her, and he was hadly hurt on the left side.

It Wall Continue Its Sessions There-I'h KEY WEST, Fla., March 16.-The Maine Board of Inquiry returned from Havana on the steamer Mangrove this morning. It is authoritatively declared that the board will continue its sessions from day to day at this place in order to go over the large amount of evidence before them carefully. They will not, it is said, begin to formu

late their report for some days yet.

In fact, some of the surviving officers of the Maine are to be called before the board for further examination, and it is not imposs! ble that the board will return to Havana once more to further verify certain details. Mean time Lieuts, Holman and Blandin, Lieutenant of Marines Catlin, Cadet Crenshaw, and Boatwain Larkin have been detached and allowed to go home.

The other survivors are detained to appear before the board. The report telegraphed from here to the Asso-

clated Press that Cant Signbee and others o the Maine's crow had returned here is untrue, but some of them are expected on the Plant line steamer from Havana to-night.

Greater secrecy is now maintained in regard

to the movements of the fleet here than at any time since the trouble began. It is impossible to get one in authority to tell anything about even so small a matter as the trip of a torpedo cat to the Dry Tortugas. Fewer men and officers are seen ashore in the last day or so than formerly. It is guessed that all this means still further preparedness for emergency.

Lieut. Blow and Cadet Washington of the

Maine survivors are also to go North. It is reasonably certain that the Board of Inguiry will reconvene in the morning, but no one can guess how long it will continue the daily sessions.

brought ammunition for the fleet and provisions for the hungry Cubans. The Fern will carry the provisions to Cuba.

BETTER NEWS OF THE DRY DOCK. leme Lenkage Yet, but the Bock Will Prob ably He Ueable by May 1.

The big dry dock, No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was again tested yesterday. The test was the most satisfactory made since Naval Constructor Bowles began the repairs. Satisfactory as the test was, however, some leakage was detected. On Tuesday night there was about eleven feet of water that had been let into the dock early in the day. This was pumped out yesterday morning. The calsson was shifted from the inside to the outside grooves. Water from the Wallabout Basin was allowed to run through a sluice in the coffer dam beyond the calsson until it rose to about half the height of the calsson The water was then checked and kept at that

Workmen were set to calking the cracks in the sides of the dock, between the outer and inner grooves. After a time two small leaks groove on the north side of the dock, and another a few feet to the east of the inside groove, half way up the altar steps. Through this latter leak a stream of water about an inch in diameter flowed into the dock. In accounting for the leak just inside the out

side groove. Mr. Bowles said it was probably due to the hardening and shrinking of the rubber gaskets upon which the caisson rested. He said that this fault could be easily remedied by

due to the hardening and shrinking of the rubber gasketa upon which the caisson rested. He said that this fault could be easily remedied by replacing the gaskets with new ones. The leak in the altar steps was said yesterday not to be a leak in the strict sense of the term, but only the outpour of water that had been pushed in through some small crevices in the altar steps when the dock was filled on Tuesday. It seems, however, to be just possible that the real cause of this leak has not been determined. If the flow of water stops within a reasonable time, the accounting for it made yesterday may be correct. If it does not stop, or if it increases, so long as water is allowed to remain outside the caiseon, it must be concluded that there is a real leak in the dock, caused by the water outside the caiseon finding its way in behind the altar steps.

However this may be, Mr. Bowles was apparently satisfied with yesterday's tests. He said that he was certain that the leaks which caused cavern; in the ground large enough to sink a horse and cart in, which he found when he began to supervise the repairs, had been stopped. The leaks that showed themselves yesterday he considered trifling and essily stopped. Therefore he was satisfied with the progress of the work. He thought that beyond any doubt, as THE SUN stated yesterday, the dock would be ready for use on May 1.

Of course, after all repairs are made the cofferdam must be removed and the channel at the entrance to the dock must be dredged. The contract for this work, which has already been let, calls for the work to be completed thirty days after it begins. The removing of the original cofferdam and she dredging of the channel took longer than thirty days. But conditions are different now. The Navy Department is in absolute need of this dock. The more powerful battleships have not been docked in a long time. Their bottoms are of hostilities. Until this dock is ready for use, there is no dry dock in this country to which these vessels may be sent. Therefore Mr. How

Secretary of the Navy, puss the Nova was repossible speed.

Washington, March 16.—A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from
Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the
Brooklyn Navy Yard, saying that Naval Constructor Bowles reported that dry dock No. 3
was pumped dry last evening. A satisfactory
test of the structure was made. The caisand
joint leaks, but this can easily be remedied.
The dock will be ready for use in a few weeks.

AS AUDITOR MORRIS SEES IT. Freasury Sabordinate Tells What the President Is Going to Do About Cuba.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16,-Frank H. Morris of this city, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, s here from Washington for a few days. Speak ing of the probable forthcoming message of the President, Mr. Morris savs:

'The message will treat of the settlement of the Spanish-Cuban question, together with the the Spanish-Cuban question, together with the Maine matter. It is also thought that the solution the President will auggest and Congress will be likely to recommend is that of Spain giving to Cuba colonization rights and privileges almost exactly similar to those enjoyed by Canada in its relation to England. I think the general opinion, also, is that Spain will resist a settlement until compelled to it by force of circumstances; but it is not believed that this force of circumstances will be a war with the United States. The general belief in Washington is that ultimately Spain will make no resistance."

Torpede Beat Redgers in Shape Aunin. BALTIMORE, Md., March 16.-The United States rpedo boat Rodgers had a dock trial to-day and her new port engine worked very smoothly. She will have a trial run down the river to She will have a trial run down the river to-morrow. Her official trial trip will likely occur next week, after which she will be turned over to the Government. The work of repairing the United States Coast Survey steamer Blake, which has been ordered to Key West in connec-tion with important survey work there, is being pushed rapidly to completion at Woodall's shipyard, and she will likely leave for Key West on Sunday.

Auxiliary Cruisers in Boston BOSTON, Mass., March 16.-Lieut. Sargeant and Assistant Engineer Dixon, the sub-commit tee of the Naval Board seeking auxiliary cruis-

ares, are in Boston examining American steamers from this port. The steamship lines flying the American flag with agents in this city are five—the Baitimere line, the Clyde or Charleston line, the Philadelphia line, the Metropolitan line, and the Savannah line. These lines control twenty steamers, all fast boats of good size, and with the exception of one all can be turned into commerce destroyers. merce destroyers. WASHINGTON, March 16.-These movements of naval vessels were reported to the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department this morn-

ing: The torpedo boat Foote sailed from Jack-sonville for Key West; the Vicksburg arrived at St. Pierre yesterday; the Marietta sailed from Ban José for Panama yesterday, and the Essex arrived at Portsmouth from New York to-day.

Mascotte May Carry Ammunities Tampa, Fla., March 16.-The steamship Mascotte of the Plant Steamship Company is fired cotte of the Fight steamship Company is fired up to-night in anticipation of an order from the Government at Washington to take part of the ammunition now here awaiting shipment to the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. Everything is in readiness to load the ammunition at a moment's notice and the crew has been ordered to remain on board.

Hood's pect of life by their prompt, healthful action upon the atomach, kidneys, and bowels. They actually make life worth living. 25c.

TO PARADE WITH THE 691H.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS WIN THEIR

Gen. Smith's Opposition Does Not Count Nov That He Mas Become Brigade Commander, and Lieut. -Col. Buffy Will Diaregard His Oli Colonel's Wishes-There May He Trouble. The parade of the United Irish Societies to

day in henor of St. Patrick may bring the Six ty-ninth Regiment into direct conflict with brigade headquarters. A few days ago, be fore Gen. George Moore Smith gave up the command of the Sixty-ninth, a committee from the United Irish Societies called on him with a request that the regiment parade on St. Pat rick's day. The general report given out of his reply to the committee was that he had consigned the request to a hotter place than Halifax. Gen, Smith denied that he had madany sulphurous suggestion in connection with the request.

"However," he said,"I want to have it understood that I did say that I would not have the Sixty-ninth parade with men who were the uniform of soldiers, but were not soldiers."

This referred to the Irish Volunteers, who were to parade with the Irish Societies. Before replying to the committee, Gen. Smith, then the acting Colonel, had inquired if the Volunteers were to parade, and when he learned they were he refused the request. It was generally thought that the opposition of Col. Smith was fatal to the proposed excert of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but when the Colonel had been promoted the committee sent in an other request to Lieut.-Col. Edward Duffy, act. ing Colonel of the regiment, making the same proposition. This put the Lieutenant-Colonel in a hole. He is a candidate for Colonel of the regiment and feared that by opposing the request he would lose support that he had counted on when the balloting should begin. So he decided to lay the matter before the officers of the

on when the balloting should begin. So he decided to lay the matter before the officers of the regiment. He halled a meeting of the Board of Officers, which was held on Monday night. All the field and line officers were present except. Capt. Putnam Bradley Strong, son of the exalley, and the field and line officers were present except. Capt. Putnam Bradley Strong, son of the exalley, the Combany D. the Fitzgerald Guard. Lieut. Col. Duffy, before calling the meeting to order, noticed the absence of Capt. Strong. He made a recomnoisance for him in the hall. The first man he met was the Captain.

"We expect you at the meeting, Captain," said the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Strong is a very new officer, but he took away his superior's breath by drawing himself up to his full height and saying:

"I am not going into that meeting. I do not propose to take any part in giving instructions to my commanding officer. Col. Smith did not train me in that way to do my duty. I take commands from my Colonel, but I do not propose to tell nim what he shall do."

Lieut. Col. Duffy is said to have been able only to ejaculate "Huh!" and then return to the meeting. He cailed the meeting to order and stated the tenor of the request that had come to him to parade. Immediately one of the officers who have been recognized as of the following of the former Colonel. Smith, jumped 2to his feet with an inquiry as to whether the Irish Volunteers were to parade with the Sixty-minth.

"We shall have the right of line," was the iplomatic way in which Liout. Col. Duffy tried to parry the question. The questioner demanded a definite answer and finally it was announced that it was generally understood that the Volunteers would parade. Then began a discussion that ran until nearly midnight. Capt. Healy of Company I, who has been counted as a Smith man from the beginning of the former regime, was against parading, pointing out that the brigade headquarters was opposed to it. Other officers took the position that this was strictly a regimental affair

The contention of those who favored parading The contention of those who favored parading was that the Volunteers had not yet been declared an illegal body by the courts and that until that was done there was no reason for reusing to parade with them. Finally toward midnight a vote was reached and it is said that it was 14 to 8 in favor of accepting the request.

Capt. Edward T. McCrystal of Company B said yesterday: "We decided to turn out with the Volunteers and I will opey my commanding officer." He declined to discuss the matter further.

further.

Capt. Putnam Bradley Strong said yesterday:

"I admit that I did not attend the meeting
Monday night, but I shall parade with my company to-morrow, obeying my superior officer. I
have no opinion to give on the wisdom of parading."

The orders issued from the headquarters and orders issued from the headquarters simply state that the regiment shall parade to-day to the Cathedral, but it is understood that when the regiment leaves the church it will connect with the parade of the United Irish Societies as far north as Fifty-ninth street and then return to the armory.

Orders have been issued to parade to-day by the Irish Volunteers, and the officers of that command vestorial wars in billion over the present the present of the command vestorial wars in billion to set the present of the command vestorial wars in billion to set the present of the command vestorial wars in billion to set the present of the command vestorial wars in billion to set the present of the command vestorial wars in billion to set the present of the command vestorial wars in billion to set the present of the command vestorial wars.

the Irish Volunteers, and the officers of that command yesterday were jubilant over the prospect of showing off themselves in contrast with the Sixty-minth. The Volunteers have never before paraded with the Sixty-mint, as Col. Smith would not listen to such a suggestion.

There is much speculation as to the course Gen. Smith will pursue and the probability of court-martial was discussed yesterday, although it was and it would be be esterday, although

FIGHT IN A NALOON

Policeman Who Tried to Stop It Muscke Down Three Times.

John McLaughlin, James Stratton, Thomas ones, and Patrick Riordan, four bricklayers, got into a fight as to whose turn it was to treat while drinking in Antonio Troen's saloon, at Fifth avenue and 112th street, yesterday afteroon. They locked the bartender in the cellar

when he tried to stop the row, and Daniel Casey, their foreman, who came in to act as peacemaker, was rendered insensible by a blow with a trowel.

Policeman Sullivan of the East 104th street station, who appeared at this juncture, was knocked down three times by McLaughlin and wounded in the head with the trowel. With the aid of another policeman the rioters were finally collared and locked up.

Suspected Highwaymen Nabbed at Newark. Two men who describe themselves as Joseph arrested in Newark last night on suspicion of having held up Otto Miller at East Rahway on Tuesday night. He was robbed of \$275. On the suspects was found \$60. They also had new clothes. Donnelly, 27, of 64 Monroe street, Newark, we-

that His Recumnte Accidentally. While handling a revolver carelessly last night, Henry Roth, a grocery clerk, accidentally shot Albert Schwake, another grocery clerk, with whom he roomed at 468 West Forty-seventh street, in the chest. Schwake was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he would probably recover. Buth was arrested.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. The body of Frank Scarringe, a well-known Italian, was found in the mill poud of the Newland Nedlson Hostery Company at Mechanicaville, N. N., yesterday afternoon. He had been missing since Saturday. There were no indications of foul play. A gold watch and \$1,960 in money were found on the body. The Sacandaga Mining and Milling Company, which is extracting gold from the sands at Hadley, N.Y., has added to its plant an 8,000-pound grinder. When it has been installed the plant will be run night and day. Extensive improvements have also been made in the sand carrying machinery.

First Spring showing now of new Fashions and new Mate-

rials. If you are so fastidious that ready-made clothing does not suit, then you are the man our Made-to-Order Department is looking for.

Our expert tailors are ready if you want the best at a price that even the most economical man can afford. Keep posted by looking, even

if you don't care to buy. HACKETT, (Broadway, Corner 13th CARHART

) Near Chambers.

& CO.

JOHN OLAF PETERSEN'S CRIME.

One Vicilm Bend and the Other Bring-Th Murderer Said to Have Two Wives. Matter Henry Pole, one of the victims of the murderous outbrenk of John Olaf Petersen's Jealous race in Brooklyn on Tuesday afternoon, fled at the Seney Hospital at 5 o'clock yester day morning, and Mrs. Leonora Faulkner, the other, was at the point of death last night. less than six of the ten bullets Petersen fired at her took effect. Pole's spinal cord was injured by the single bullet fired at him. He died of

by the single builet fired at him. He died of paralysis.

Pole lived with his wife and three children at 240 Court street. Further inquiry on the part of the police shows that his relations with Mrs. Faulkner were entirely innocent. When arraigned yesterday Petersen pretended to have no recollection of his murderous work of the previous lay. He said his mind must have been in a daze from excessive drinking.

A woman who lives at 829 Greenwich street called at the jail yesterday and identified him as her husband. They were married, she said, in June, 1895. She was the slewardess on the fishing boat Al Foster and he was one of the crew. The woman said that she left him after he had treated her shamefully and she had discovered that he was spending his icisure time with Mrs. Paulikner. She also said that when he came to this country, ten years ago, he left a

he came to this country, ten years ago, he left a

MARGINAL PRICE ON WHEAT The Chicago Board of Trade Refuses to Kam

CRICAGO, March 16 .- All efforts have falled to force the Board of Trade officials to name a mar ginal price on May wheat, in which Mr. Leiter has his millions at stake. There was another effort made to-day. Nash and Wright made a demand of F. G. Logar as excessive. Mr. Logan declined to fix a margin. Of course, this sent the matter to the officials. At the hour of closing, the trade regarded this as a move to force an official marginal price, It failed. for margins which the latter regarded

Late in the afternoon the board officials by an Late in the afternoon the board officials by an aimost unanimous vote declared that there was no need of naming a marginal price. This was no need of naming a marginal price. This was the result after examining many witnesses from the trade. The further break in July wheat today to 84 cents put that month 20 cents under May and caused more nervousness. Mr. Leiter's brokers continue to hold May wheat at \$1.04, taking all that is offered. Natural conditions are driving the new crop months lower.

MURDER OF LAWYER LAYARR. John McGeary, a Young Blacksmith, Arrested

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 16 .- John McGeary, young blacksmith, has been arrested for the murder of Lawer Lavake. In his overcoat was found a revolver with four chambers was found a revolver with four chambers empty. On one sleeve was a stain of crimson. This morning Lawyer Paisley identibed the pisoner as the man he saw emerging from the hallway leading to Lavake's apartments.

Some days ago Lavake secured a judgment against McGeary's mother for attorney's fees due him for handling her personal estate. Mogeary's mother with the time, and the latter avoided a meeting with the blacksmith. At the post mortem this morning the fact was developed that the first shot had pierced the lawyer's brain and that the revolver had then been placed against the prostrate form and three more shots fired into his body.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARE. Meyer Lindheim, a Merchant, Petsons Him-

self with Carbello Acid. Policeman Fitzgerald of the Central Park squad found an unconscious man of middle acc seated on a bench on the West Drive in the Park, near Ninety-second street, just at dusk last evening. The man's lips were swellen and there was a strong odor of carbolic acid about him. The policeman had him taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died last

Presbyterian Hospital, where he did night.

In one of his pockets was a card asking that Mrs. Lindheim of 43 West Ninety-ninth street be notified in case of accident. Word was sent to that number, and Mrs. Lindheim went to the hospital. She identified the man as her husband, Meyer Lindheim, a merchant, 52 years old. She told the hospital authorities that she knew of no reason for her husband's suicde.

Suicide in an Airshaft.

Mrs. Bessie Schneer, aged 59 years, widow of Leopold Schneer, committed suicide yesterday by leaping down the airshaft at her residence at 221 East 123d street. She fell four stories and died almost instantly. Mrs. Schneer's hus band, who was formerly a prosperous shoe dealer, died three weeks age at the age of 72 years. After the funeral it was discovered that the property Mr. Schneer had accumulated had been all used up. Mrs. Schneer was obliged to break up her home and go to live with her sis-ter, Mrs. Josoph Schrieber, at the house where she killed herself. She frequently had said she did not care to live.

Capt. Lee Hills Mimself. MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., March 16 .- Capt, Wil iam H. Lee, an assayer of gold in Philadelphia.

shot and killed himself at his home here to-day.
Loss of money in his business is given as the
cause. After the shot he lived long enough only
to bid his family good-by. He got his title in
the wars. DROPPED WATCHES AS HE BAN. Kenny Had Taken Them Through a Hele He Had Made in a Jeweller's Window.

Patrick Kenny threw a brick through the front window of Joseph Tintstein's jewelry store at 11 Rivington street last night, grabbed welve gold watches and ran for the Bowery. Thatein shricked, and two policemen chased the thief, who was dropping a watch at every jump. They caught him at Spring street and locked him up. He refused to give his address.

Shipments of Tobacco from Cuba. WASHINGTON, March 16.-Consul-General Lee elegraphed the State Department to-day that these shipments of filler tobacco have been made from Havana: March 2, 5 bales to Tampa; March 3, 803 bales to New York, 50 to Chicago, and 40 to New Orlans; March 5, 477 bales to New York; 25 to Chicago, and 159 to Key West; March 9, 48 bales to Key West and 41 to Tampa; March 10, 341 bales to New York and 67 to Chicago.

Tampa; March 97 to Chicago. Pay Director Billings Honorably Retired. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Secretary Long has ordered that all proceedings of the court-marspector Luther S. Billings on charges of scan-dalous conduct be stricken from the rocord of the department. The accused officer has been honorably retired after medical examination.

The Fatal Curiosity of a Fool. From the Mexican Herald.

The small village of San Julian, in the neighboring State of Mexico, has been the scene of a lamentable tragedy. A short time ago a family of the name of Lopez moved to that place from this city. A student, by the name of Francisco Aceves de Lara, was the accepted suitor of a young lady of the family, Miss Enriqueta Lopez.

young lady of the family, Miss Enriqueta Lopez.

When the family had moved to San Julian, the young student was seized with the impertinent curiosity of learning whether Enriqueta remained true to him or whether she had bestowed her affections on some youth at her new place of residence. He, therefore, had mortuary cards wrinted announcing his own death, and took care that one was sent to Enriqueta. She, whose thoughts were wholly taken up by her old lover, was driven to despair on receiving the announcement, and committed suicide by taking a large cose of arsenic.

The young student was seen yesterday by a reporter. He scenned to be in great distress. He said that his object had been to surprise his noria by the announcement of his death, and then, if she had displayed a proper degree of emotion, to delay his union with her no longer.

A Satier's Description.

From the Electrical Review. From the Electrical Review.

A well-known naval officer, now stationed at Key West, writes to the Electrical Review as follows: "The Bache brought over to the quarantine hospital here a number of the survivors of the Maine. One of these wounded jackies, when asked to tall what he knew of the frightful explosion, said: 'Well, sir, I was a corkin' it off in me hammick, sir, when I hears a hell of a noise. Then, sir, the nurse says, 'Sit up an' take this," That's all I know, sir.'

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M .- 2:30, 219 Rivington street, Abraham Jacob damage slight: 11:00, 171 Norfolk street, Hyman Bloom, damage slight: 11:25, 250 Eldridge street, Frederick Fink, damage alight.
P. M.-12:50, 13 Lexington avenue. Augustus

Fisher, damage slight; 1:45, 2580 Eighth avenue, Frederick Lendeward, damage slight; 1:45, 50 West End avenue, Dora Vottman, damage slight; 1:45, 50 West End avenue, Dora Vottman, damage slight; 1:45, 50 West Budson street, Carson & Son, damage \$40; 4:30, 2:19 Forsyth street, M. Webr. damage trifling; 1:00, 50 Clinton place. Sylvester Browing, damage \$100; 4:00, 2 East Fifteenth street, Ernest Eager and others, damage \$60,000.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The James Oregory Company, brass founders and metal workers at 108 to 110 Canuon street, made an assignment yeaterday to Charles L. Bogle. The Habil-Sites are estimated at less than \$10,000.

CHICKERING HALL.

DR. GREENE'S GREAT PRIVATE LECTURE TO MEN.

fie Pewerful, Thrilling Words to an Immense Andieure-Glery of Man Lies in Bis Strength and Viger-Men Nord Not He Servous or Physically Exhausted - His Hearers Will Not Forget Min Hopeful Wards-Medicines Skilled Physician Speaks With Absolute Mnowledge, for Ris Success in Curing This Cines of life to Greater Than That of Any Other Physician.

An immense audience of men greeted that ost successful of physicians, Dr. Greene, in Chickering Hall last night, and listened with rapt and absorbed attention to one of the most oworful lectures ever delivered to men, a lecture filled with profound knowledge of the science of life, replete with grand truths and teeming with vivid portrayal of those mighty facts, necessarily of a private nature, but novertheless which constitute the very groundwork of life's knowledge, the underlying principle of the scheme of existence itself, and concerning which men are often grossly ignorant, generally thoughtless and always careless, until a crisis arises in their lives-the loss of that vitality which distinguishes the weak from the strongorings home to each the individual knowledge that only strength is power and that weakness

means despair.

At Dr. Greene's stirring lecture last night these facts were brought out as only the skilled physician thoroughly conversant with every phase of the subject can portray the happiness which always accompanies strength and vigor, and also depict the abject misery and despair

which follow weakness and debility.

No man has a right to trifle with his health. The glory of man is his strength, and strength of character, strength of mind, strength of body are dependent upon the maintenance of sound physical health, health of each and every organ, function and attribute of the human system; and true and complete happiness comes only to him who maintains the soundness of his nerve and physical strength, or restores and regains such strength, if by any means it is lost or im-

and the and complete aspiness comes only as him who maintains the soundness of his nerve and physical strength, or restores and regains such strongth, if by any means it is lost or impaired.

Ignorance of consequences, indiscration and thoughtlessness are the great causes of physical scan, vital weakness and nervous debility among men. This condition of nerve weakness, ethausted powers and drains upon the system which slowly but unrely, if allowed to continue, sap the very vitality, wreck nerve, train and body and tinge life and existence itself with the dark gloom of deepair, is the most common of diseases among men, not only among the young, but in middle life and mature years, and its core is the great problem which faces mankind at the present day.

Sufferers wom nervous debility and exhausted vitality have a weak, languid, and tired feeling, with gradual failing of strength. Where formerly they had feelings of strong and vitorous physical and nerve power, they now have only a sense of weakness, languor, dulness, and orheatsion. There is a lack of ambition, with little inclination for physical or mental exertion. This is often especially noticeable in the morning, who every movement seems an effort. The night's sleep, which should refresh the system and restore strength and wigor, often leaves them in the morning more tirred and exhausted than on retiring.

After a time their nerves and mental strength will be impaired, and their endurance and power to work, read, or study diminished. Where formerly they could endure many consecutive hours of close application of the mind there is inability to fix the mind for any length of time upon one subject. With this there is an extensely nervous and irritable condition, or duil, cloudy sensation, often accompanied by disagreeable feelings in the head and eyes, Lack of inclination for company and deeler to be alone mark the stage of the disease.

As these symptoms increase there is usually derangement of the depair of the middle and condition results from thoughtless

storers of nerve strength and physical vigor

these harmless yet powerful and effective restorers of nerve strength and physical vigor to men, he will certainly and positively be cured.
You can consult Dr. Greene without charge—absolutely free, whether you call at his office, S5 West 14th st., New York city, or write him a letter about your case. All are welcome to call; or, if you prefer, you can write, and the same careful attention will be given your case, you will have your symptoms—and condition explained so that you can perfectly understand your trouble, and the exact price of the necessary medicines to cure will be stated. You can, of course, adopt the use of the medicines or net, as you choose.

Hemember that Dr. Greene positively and emphatically asserts that such cases are perfectly curable if you will use these wonderful health and strength giving medicines, of the curative action of which he has absolute and positive knowledge. By their use thousands of hope ass sufferers have been made again strong, rigorous and happy, with renewed powers, energies and ambitions, and thus restored to their places among men. If you are wise you will select his golden opportunity to be cured, and consult Dr. Greene without delay.—Adv.

AGAINST A LABOR TRUST. National Protective Association Wants to Majoin the Walking Delegates.

The National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers, an independent union not connected with the Board of Walking Delegates lleges that the Steam Fitters' and Helpers' unions which are represented in the board have unions which are represented in the board have been persecuting its members by threatening strikes to get them discharged. It has broughs suit in the Supreme Court to restrain the following from interfering with its members on buildings and in shops: James M. Cummings. Walking Delogate of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters; James J. Nugent, walking delegate of the Progress Association of Steam Fitters; Helpers, and William J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates. There was a hearing in the suit yesterday before Justice Giegerich. The lawyers for the plaintiffs cited cases where members of the National Protective Association were discharged to avert general strikes on behalf of the other two unions. It was also alloged that the defendants had forced a contractor to pay members of the Enterprise and Progress associations the wages of members of the National Protective Association on two buildings at 49 and 51 West Forty-fifth street to prevent the work from being torn out.

The lawyer for the defendant held that there was no precedent for such a suit as this one and that if members of the National Association had grievances they should have sued individually. He produced an agreement, one clause of which read that the members of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association should employ only members of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters.

Justice Giegerich told the lawyers on both sides to prepare briefs and submit them to him on Monday. been persecuting its members by threatening

Two E. B. Meyrowitz Optical Stores.

Our new establishment at 125 West 42d Street contains complete departments for the sale of eyeglasses, spectacles, and optical goods generally, including a Photographic Department for Cameras and Supplies, Developing, Printing, and Enlarging.



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